

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

DEF. DOC. #3049

Exh. No.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: MACHIMURA, Kingo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached
sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed
in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I, MACHIMURA, Kingo^{take} oath and say as follows:
1) I took the tenure of office of the Chief of
Metropolitan Police Bureau under the SUZUKI Cabinet
from April 6, 1945 to August 16, 1945.

2)

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2) Marquis KIDO's activities in restoring peace and terminating the war were especially spectacular. I was in a position to know this as I was Chief of the Metropolitan Police at that time. In the midst of an atmosphere which prevailed among young army officers and the rightist groups, surcharged with jingoism, calling for fighting to the bitter end, Marquis KIDO invoked Imperial intervention in conjunction with Prime Minister SUZUKI and restrained the Army so as to accept the Potsdam Declaration thereby terminating the hostilities and restoring peace. This was clearly discerned by me and others who called on Marquis KIDO from time to time to submit reports on the growing tense situation.

3) From information received by me from my subordinates in my official capacity I know Marquis KIDO was looked upon as the progenitor of peace moves by jingoists who abortively attempted to assassinate him twice. Being responsible as I was for the maintenance of peace and order in Tokyo

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as Chief of Metropolitan Police, I felt called upon by my official duty to take every precautionary measure for the protection of Marquis KIDO. Since August 9, 1945, therefore, I detailed additional police guards to the official and private residences of the Marquis, increasing the number from 20 to 26.

- 4) There was the SEINIC Doshikai, an intransigent patriotic league in the jingoists who advocated a suicidal policy of engaging the invading Americans in a decisive battle in the Japanese homeland, opposed to Japan's surrender. SURIDATE, Ippo, SURIDATE, Fujio, MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, and more than ten other members of the intransigent body regarded Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, as the prime mover of peace moves and on August 1st, 1945 posted handbills at several places near the major stations of the electric railway in Tokyo, containing inflammatory inscriptions such as "Down with the Japanese Badoglio!" and "Put KIDO to death!" SUYAMA, MIYAZAKI and five other members of the same group early on

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as Chief of Metropolitan Police, I felt called upon by my official duty to take every precautionary measure for the protection of Marquis KIDO. Since August 9, 1945, therefore, I detailed additional police guards to the official and private residences of the Marquis, increasing the number from 20 to 25.

- 4) There was the SONO Doshikai, an intransigent patriotic league in the jingoists who advocated a suicidal policy of engaging the invading Americans in a decisive battle in the Japanese homeland, opposed to Japan's surrender. SURIDATE, Ippo, SURIDATE, Fujio, MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, and more than ten other members of the intransigent body regarded Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, as the prime mover of peace moves and on August 1st, 1945 posted handbills at several places near the major stations of the electric railway in Tokyo, containing inflammatory inscriptions such as "Down with the Japanese Badsglio!" and "Put KIDO to death!" SUYAMA, MIYAZAKI and five other members of the same group early on

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the morning of August 15, 1945 stormed Marquis KIDO's private residence. They injured Policemen ASO with a Japanese sword, but they failed in their attempted assassination of Marquis KIDO.

5) Again early in the next morning, that is, August 16, 1945 a gang of four ruffians attacked the residence of Dr. WADA, Koroku at Shinsaka Machi, Akasakaku, Tokyo where Marquis KIDO used to stay at times. Fortunately however, Marquis KIDO was away from the residence on that day, so that the attempted assassination failed and the Marquis escaped safely.

6) Twelve of the group fled and made a tea-house on top of Atago Hill their base of operations. The police threw a cordon around the hill at 4:30 A.M. August 18, 1945 in efforts to round them up. For fear, however, that the police might have to pay heavy sacrifices as these terrorists were possessed of ample hand-grenades, it was decided to lay siege to the hill. During the siege, the terrorists were advised to surrender voluntarily on several occasions, but they would not follow the advice. At 5:30 A.M. August 22nd, therefore their arrests

were attempted to be forcibly carried out in the midst of a storm by shooting an intimidating fire. After offering some resistance, however, they all committed suicide by throwing hand-grenade at their feet. Two of the twelve terrorists ran the siege when it was laid on August 18 and attempted to flee; but they were immediately put under arrest. One of the remaining ten was knocked down unconscious by the blast of a hand-grenade which he flung at his feet in an attempt to commit suicide together with his comrades. When he regained consciousness, he attempted to flee, but was immediately apprehended.

7) In addition to those three terrorists, who were arrested, SURIDATE, Ippo, SUYAMA, Hidekich and MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, leading member of the terrorist group who did not take part in the Atago Hill incident were also apprehended. As the result of their examination, it transpired that this band of would-be assassins were acquainted with Majors HATANAKA, TAJIMA and SHIROKI, owing to the fact that their leader SURIDATE, Ippo was a non-regular

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member (shokutaku) of the Military Affairs
Section of the Military Affairs Bureau in the
War Ministry and further that they frequently
visited the Military Affairs Section and obtained
information on the movements of court officials
and Senior Statesmen close to the Throne.

On this 28 day of Jan. 1948

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT: MACHIMURA Kingo (seal)

I, KIDO Takahiko, hereby certify that the above
statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his
signature and seal thereto in the presence of this
witness.

On the same date

At the same place

Witness: /s/ KIDO Takahiko (seal)

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OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear
to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and
adding nothing.

/s/ MACHIMURA Kengo (seal)

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Exh. NO

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 町村金五

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上
次ノ如ク供述致シマス

私、町村金五ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス。

一 私ハ長年各部ノ長トシテ内務省ニ勤務セリ。私ハ昭和廿年四月六日ヨリ八月十六日迄鈴木内閣ノ下デ警視總監トシテ勤務セリ。

二 私ハ當時警視總監タリシ故之ノ間ノ消息ヲ知悉セルモノナルガ終戦ノ際ニ於ケル侯ノ活動ハ殊ニ眼醒マシク、軍中堅層ノ一部之ニ呼應スル一部右翼團體ノ徹底抗戦ノ空氣ノ中ニ在リテ鈴木首相ト相提携シテ遂ニ御聖斷ヲ仰ギテ軍部ヲ抑ヘテ「ボツダム」宣言ヲ受諾シ終戦ヲ招來スルニ至リシコトハ當時ノ逼迫セル情勢ノ報告ノ爲ニ訪問セル私等ニモ明確ニ看取シ得タルトコロナリ。

三 私ガ職務上得タル報告ニヨリ私ハ一部國內ノ主戦派ガ和平工作ノ主謀者ハ木戸内大臣ナリシト、二回ニ亙リ同侯ノ暗殺ヲ企テタルモ、其ノ目的ヲ達セザリシコトヲ知レリ。當時私ハ警視總監トシテ木戸侯ノ身邊ノ警戒ヲ嚴ニスルノ要アルヲ認メ、一九四五年

八月九日以來自邸、私ニ警戒員ヲ二名カラ二十五名ニ増派シタリ
 終戰ニ反對シ本土ニ米軍ヲ迎ヘテ自殺的決戰ヲ試ミントスル主
 戰派ノ中ニ尊攘同志會ナルモノアリ。此ノ團體ニ屬スル摺建一甫
 摺建富士夫、宮崎清吉等十數名ハ和平工作ノ主動者ハ木戸内大臣
 ナリトシ、一九四五年八月十三日東京都内省線邊附近數ヶ所ニバ
 ドリオヲ斃セシ或ハ一木戸ヲ誅セヨト記シタル不穩文書ヲ貼付
 ケ、須山、宮崎等七名ハ木戸内大臣ヲ暗殺スル目的ヲ以テ手榴彈
 拳銃、日本刀ヲ携ヘテ一九四五年八月十五日早曉、赤坂區新坂町
 所在木戸侯私邸ヲ襲撃シ同邸ヲ警戒中ナリシ巡查ト爭鬭シ、麻生
 巡查ニ日本刀ヲ以テ斬付ケタルモ、暗殺ノ目的ヲ達セザリシモノ
 ナリ。

更ニ翌一九四五年八月十六日早朝再び四人組ノ暴漢ガ木戸侯ノ假宅
 タル赤坂區新坂町所在和田小六博士邸ヲ襲撃シタルガ其時木戸内大臣
 不在ナリシ爲暗殺ノ目的ヲ果サズ逃走シタルモノナリ。
 石ノ一派十二名ハ逃亡シ芝區愛宕山々頂ノ茶寮ニ立籠リ居ルコトヲ
 探知シ、一九四五年八月十八日午前四時半山頂ヲ包圍シテ逮捕セント
 シタルモ犯人等ガ手榴弾ヲ豊富ニ所持セル爲警官ノ犠牲大ナルベキヲ
 慮リ、包圍態勢ノ儘持久戦ニ入り數回武器ヲ抛棄シテ任意出頭ヲ警告
 シタルモ應ゼズ、遂ニ八月二十二日午前五時半暴風雨中ニ威嚇發砲ヲ
 試ミツツ機撃ヲ決行セル處、多少抵抗ノ後一齊ニ各自手榴弾ヲ自己ノ
 胸下ニ投付ケ自殺ヲ遂ゲタリ。十二名ノ中二名ハ八月十八日ノ包圍後
 隙ヲ脱シテ下山セルヲ以テ之ヲ逮捕シ一名ハ手榴弾自殺ノ際爆風ニ投
 ゲ倒サレテ人事不省ニ陥リ、覺醒後逃走ヲ企テタルモ之ヲ逮捕シタリ
 右三名ノ外愛宕山ノ山籠ニ加ハラザリシ右ノ一派ノ首領株ナル摺建
 一甫、須山秀吉、宮崎清吉ヲ逮捕シ之等ノ者ヲ取調べノ結果此ノ暗殺
 團ハ摺建一甫ガ陸軍省軍務課ノ囑託ナリシ關係ヨリ畠中少佐、田島少

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佐、白木少佐等ノ軍人ト相織リ、屢々軍務課ヲ訪問シテ官中ノ重臣
ノ行動ニ關スル情報ヲ得ツツアリシ事實判明セリ

昭和二十三年（一九四八年）一月二十八日 於

供 述 者

極東軍事裁判所ニ於テ

町 村 金 五

右ハ富立管人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ証明シマス
同 日 於 同 所

立 管 人 木 戸 孝 彦

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